

BYTH COTTAGE and GROUND.—TO
a above comfortable Family Residence, siting

HOUSE TO LET, from 21st instant, in Fitzroy—just off Crown-street, Barry Hill, opposite O'her's residence: it adjoins that of Mr. J. P. Egan's, and is a large and commodious dwelling, with a verandah in rear, has a good yard and garden, and water and stable. Apply to the present occupant (a premises), who will show parties over.

HOUSE TO LET, in Cumberland-street, contains six rooms; water laid on. Apply to MACNAMARA and CO., Wharf.

OFFICE and Store to be LET, attached to the
N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-
Rent to be paid to Mr. W. WILLINGTON,
Company's Wharf.

OFFICES TO LET, in the best part of Pitt-
North. Apply to Messrs. J. and S. SAMUEL
Pitt-street North.

OFFICES to LET, in Lloyd's Chambers. Apply
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

PARISH of a Furnished House, and Board if necessary
a pleasant part of the suburbs. Enquire of GEO.
PORTER, chemist, George-street. References required.

PARLAMATTA.—To Storekeepers and others
good dry Brick Store Rooms to LET; also, a
Stable and Paddock. Terms moderate. Apply
MARSH.

REDFERN, Harry Hills, Chippendale, or Wollmoor.—A gentleman, engaged during the absence of his wife, to select a house, desirous of obtaining Partial Board and Residence, private lodging-house or family, residing in any of above localities. Terms not to exceed a guinea per week. Apply to the Estate Office.

SELECT BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Mrs. D. 16, Jamison-street.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence, in a private family, 32, Burton-street.

TO LET, a comfortable Dwelling-house, 166, CROWN-STREET, containing six rooms. Apply to **ROCKE and READE**, King-street; or to Mr. B. WELLS, 192, Crown-street (opposite).

TO LET, a House situated in Camberland-street, Park-street, containing six rooms; kitchen, yard, water, with stable. Rent to a permanent tenant mod. Apply to W. DRYAN and CO, 6, Pitt-street.

TO LET or SELL, at WAYERLEY, a commodious house, with garden in full culture, and paddock, &c. Apply to MORT and CO, the Pitt-street.

TO LET, House, No. 34, Cumberland-street. Particularly compiled by Mr. Rich; rent very mod. For latencies apply to Mr. NEWELL, grocer, near bridge, who has the keys; or to W. W. BILLYARD, 18, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a superior Residence of seven rooms, kitchen, with good conveniences for a family, situated in the best part of the City. Apply to Mr. NEWELL, near bridge, who has the keys.

TO BE LET—that, Three-story Stone House, Crown-street, Miller's Point, containing seven detached kitchen, stable and coach-house. Water in the garden. Apply to **JOHN ALEXANDER, 1, Margaret-street.**

TO LET, in Darling-street, Balmain, the House occupied by Dr. Evans, ten rooms, stable, water supply, &c. Apply to **MR. R. RAMSAY, or to M. F. JOSEPH, 259, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.**

TO BE LET—at £120 per year.—**Yagoda House**—lightfully situated at Cokery Point, Yagoda House contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, &c. The whole has been newly painted, and is fit for the use of a respectable family. Apply to **ALLAN NORTON, 90 and 92, Clarence-street.**

TO LET, a detached Family Residence, six good rooms, hall, kitchen, verandah, and garden, with immediate possession, in a highly fashionable locality, situated in a pleasant flower garden, facing the University of Manchester. Floor plan, terms, &c., apply to
MR. DIXON, Notary, George-street, opposite
London Chartered Bank.

TO LET, an Eighty-acre Paddock, with or without a brick cottage, and three acres of garden ground, purely leased. Immediate possession can be given.
MR. JOHNSON, at Anncliffe.

TO LET, in Belmont, a Cottage, six rooms and garden, with immediate possession. Apply to
JOSEPH BEN, 252, Clarendon-street.

TO LET, in Cleveland-street, Redfern, a House, six rooms, kitchen, &c. **M. F. JOSEPH BEN.**

TO LET in Albion-lane, Marston, a Cottage, &c.

TO LET, four Apartments in the rear of Mr. E. chambers, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET in Abillon-lane, several Small Houses.

TO LET, that substantial and well-finished Cottage pleasantly situated in Lavender Bay, North Shore, present occupied by the proprietor, Mr. M. Charlton, containing seven rooms; Kitchen, and servant's room, a garden. Apply to Mr. CHARLTON, on the premises.

TO LET, a comfortable six-roomed House, centrally situated, in good order, having been just repaired, water laid on, and taxes paid. Rent, 35s. Apply to JOHNES, 172 or 416, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a two rooms, bath room; kitchen, water-closet, balcony. Enquire 31, Lombard Street, Surry Hill.

TO LET, a six roomed Cottage, in Bourke-street, near Hills, between Albion and Fitzroy streets.

TO LET, a superior Residence of four rooms, kitchen, bath, water-closet, and a large verandah. Apply to **ALEXANDER STEEL**, Royal Arms, Doncaster-street, Surry Hill.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a family Cottage with the usual outbuildings, in front of the new residence of Watson's Bay, suitable to parties seeking health combined with pleasure and scenery. Apply to **ALFRED GOOD**, Pitt and King Streets.

TO LET, a Furnished House, three minutes' walk from the General Post Office. Apply to **Mrs. F. STEWART**, Hunter-street; or, **Mrs. WOODS**, Cavendish House, George-street.

TO LET, a Butcher's Shop, at the corner of Market
and Clarence streets, now doing a good business.
No. 24, Market-street.

TO LET, in Palmer-street, a House of four rooms,
kitchen and cellar; water laid on. Rent \$15.
Apply to Mr. TURTON, corner of Palmer and Liv-
ingstone streets.

TO LET, several first-class Hotels, in the city. Call
in as early.

TO LET, Cottages, in Cleveland-street, between
both Bond and Bourke streets, at \$2.10 per week.

TO LET, a five-roomed House, Yung-seng-street; 2
rooms.

TLET, Milson's Point, close to ferry, a genteel
Residence, of seven rooms, kitchen, wine cellar, &c., &
garden, &c. &c. Apply to Mr. JAMES WILSON, near
the Ferry.

For terms apply to G. F. BAKER, Pitt and L streets.

TO LET, Office in New Pitt-street, near the Quay. JOHN WILLIAMS.

TO LET, on Building Lease, for 31 years, the position of the property is a fine view of the water, Balmain opposite Goat Island, and the water, Jan., containing about three acres. JOSEPH SIMMONS, 115, Hunter-street.

TO LET, in Macquay-street, nearly opposite R. Hall, a Cottage, containing four rooms on the ground floor, and three sitos; detached kitchen and stable; a well, and a garden, on the premises. Possession given on the 27th ult. Apply to J. STEPHENSON, BROWN, solicitor, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at the Globe House and Grounds, at the

TO LET, by the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Woolley. The house contains thirteen rooms, besides pantry, store, kitchen, fruit, servant's rooms, stables, and coach-house. To let as an acre of land well stocked with fruit trees and shrubs. Fencing may be had in the early spring. Apply to Mr. ALLEN, 124, Biltmore street.

TO LET, a first-rate Country Store, doing an extensive business, situated on one of the best rivers in the colony. Apply to BENWICK, BATE, and CO., George-street.

TO LET—PRYMOOT.—A corner Shop, Under-appears the Royal Coat. Require next door.

TO LET, Three comfortable four-roomed Houses, back entrance, water laid on, &c., of York-street, who are taking them for a term they will let at a low price. Apply to JAMES WATSON, Esq., 107, St. Andrew's street.

TO LET. No. 101, Botany-street, Chippendale rooms, kitchen, stable, &c.; garden, and water. Apply to Mr. JONES, Crown Inn; or Mr. DIBB, Jeweller, King-street.

UPPER KINGDINGTON.—To LET, a Verandah, three rooms, kitchen, yard, fruit garden &c.; full view of the harbour; rank, 12s. Apply to Messrs. LOCK, auctioneers, Chalmers-street.

Grey, of Lord Melbourne, of Sir Robert Peel, of Lord John Russell, of Lord Derby, of Lord Aberdeen, of Lord Palmerston, and now of Lord

Derby again. Eight Ministries in five years or Lord years give an average of about three years to each. But we have not quite stated all the facts. Lord Melbourne's resignation in 1839, and Sir Robert Peel's in December, 1846, are not included in the above list. These would raise the number of completed or commenced changes to ten, in about twenty-five years; giving an average duration of about two years and a half to each Government. The absolute loss of

for the purposes of good legislation, which is involved in this system of perpetual change, is evident. A Cabinet requires a year to adapt itself to its position; in the second year it addresses itself seriously to the work of legislation; and in the third or fourth year it is suddenly expelled. Does not the question very naturally occur to the mind, "How is the Queen's Government to be carried on?"

Another most important difference between the old

Reform Bill, changes of administration generally arose from deaths or other changes, internal to the Cabinet itself. Mr. Perceval's Cabinet was broken up by his death; Lord Liverpool's, by his mortal illness. But every Cabinet since the passing the Reform Bill

been cashiered by the House of Commons. Lord Grey, it is true, voluntarily retired, but he sacrificed his position to the unconquerable pressure of the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel's Ministry of 1835 was defeated, and forced to resign; Lord Melbourne's was thrust out by a vote of censure. Mr. Peel never returned to office, and suffered a defeat in 1846. Mr. Peel's successor, Mr. Palmerston, was driven to resign, and did not return to office until the same fate. So did Lord Derby; and then Lord Aberdeen; and lastly, Lord Palmerston. It is not the House of Commons, therefore, that has driven to death or resignations. It is the Ministry, by its design, by the sudden, and often unexpected, decision of the House of Commons. And now, having driven to death or resignation the Ministers of the majority, his successor, Mr. Palmerston, who was supposed to have been an intruder because it is assumed that he was not a majority. Yet there is the blindness of personal spite, reflecting upon the Ministry, and upon Mr. Palmerston, being nominally the head of the majority of the House, was defeated, and forced to resign. Because many of these Liberals disliked him, and because they were not in the Ministry, they drove the present Government, in order to get Mr. Palmerston into the Ministry in its room, until it has been ascertained whether there is any one leader whom the Liberal majority would follow.

The present position of affairs, in fact, is one which is new. It could not occur under the system which prevailed up to 1832. It is a legitimate fruit of the Reform Bill. The House of Commons is now divided, there is no longer only one Ministry, but many Ministries, having one political creed and one set of political principles, a supposed or alleged majority, which is divided, distracted, disorganised, and the leaders of which divide.

The present writer, in the *Times* for all

discern the difference between the *Times* of this week and the *Times* of three weeks ago argues a false logic. The wrongs were and out of joint just now, and could not be righted by the ordinary daily process of Lord Derby out and bringing Lord Palmerston in again. Yet, who does not see that this process offers no kind of security against the possibility of the defeat of February 18th, followed by a fresh resignation? The only safety against such an action is quite obvious. It might lead to the dissolution of the whole Parliamentary year, which might be wasted in repeated resignations and reappointments. When Lord Palmerston and his colleagues adopted this course, and the Government was in danger of breaking up their Ministry, and looking for reins to Lord Derby, we must assume that they were in earnest. We cannot imagine them that have been so successful in their resignation in the public business, the vast affairs of this great nation are surely not to be handled with such light indifference.

In this position, then, we repeat, is a new one, and it is one naturally flowing from the work of the Reform Bill. We have got a House of Commons

"Liberals;" but which gentlemen do not at all as to their ultimate aim and object. The consequence of the real and deep-seated difference which exists among them, is that they can only now and then act harmoniously: and that no wise

ter can depend upon their united strength for a month together. Meanwhile, opposite wings are ranged a very large body of members who are agreed among themselves, and who do mean the same thing. These members may be relied on by the leaders, and their outnumbers are one, setting

liberals. Will it be the easiest and best course to attempt to carry on the business of the country means of the 260 men who *are* agreed, or by the 380 who *are not* agreed? This question has never before been put, and up to this time it has, the

Yet such a question will naturally and frequently occur to the spectator, who, without being in party strife, takes a rational interest in his country's welfare. Such a one will say, "If what is supposed to be the majority—the liberal majority—cannot

It was because they would not so act together the late Premier was defeated and forced to resign. They have, since that time, arrived at a better standing, and if they are prepared to vote in favour of the Government, they will let them in some way make this evident. So

Sir Robert Peel felt, in 1841, that he was sure of the support of the majority of the House of Commons. He was, however, mistaken. The House of Commons was not united in its support of the Government. The House of Commons was divided into two main parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals. The Conservatives were led by Sir Robert Peel, and the Liberals were led by Lord Palmerston. The House of Commons was also divided into two main groups, the Tories and the Whigs. The Tories were the Conservatives, and the Whigs were the Liberals. The House of Commons was also divided into two main groups, the Tories and the Whigs. The Tories were the Conservatives, and the Whigs were the Liberals.

The remarks of Mr. Horaman, a fortnight ago, must commend themselves to every sensible mind. He observed, that "three or four years ago, the Opposition were open to the Government, and might resolve to remove the present Government."

ment, if they could, from office, or they might mine to give them a fair trial; or, thirdly, by taking the direct course of open and earnest action, they might harass the Government by direct but indirect attacks. The third course being deprecated."

It is, however, this third course which the Liberals, and some of the Liberal Unionists, seem now anxious to take. The Government has only been in existence about six months, yet its very first measure was to be attacked with the declared object of doing

to overthrow the Ministry. And certainly with the *Times* as their mouthpiece, are very because Lord John Russell has suggested which will obviate the necessity of any part the India Bill. These writers do not

conceal their chagrin at this disappointment. They care little about either "India Bill No. 1" or "India Bill No. 2," but they hoped for an opportunity of dealing a blow to the Ministry. This is to be the course taken by the friends of the Cabinet; it will be necessary to ask the House

whether it approves or disapproves of such conduct. And should the House show—no means expect—a willingness to lend its attempts, the question will indeed press for a solution. "How is the Queen's Government tried on?" If the House felt aggrieved at the

tion of the present Ministry, it should have been so, but having tacitly consented to the nomination, it cannot now lend itself to any attacks, without laying itself open to the same.

the House will take any such course. There is indeed a new one; but the minds of public men thereby be more and more directed to discover a more practical answer to the Duke's question. And that answer, we think, will not be the

had, already, eight changes of Ministry
and twenty years, it is expedient to quicken
and to arrange for the construction of a new
in future, at least once, if not twice, in each
THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD"

the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL" forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with the instructions as to address on the following pages. Copies, including postage stamp, will be charged for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Australia.

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the bruises are a vivid of their. At the last and affair near Arrah, a number of our poor fellows were tortured by the fiends; and the mutilated remains proved it, as well as the accounts given by the natives. It is a well-known fact they flayed alive one of our men, when so many were cut off in going to relieve Arrah the first time; it is their invariable custom to cut our people into small pieces, commencing at the toes and fingers—this has been often proved. It is a singular fact that the bodies of our people will lie

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JURY COURT.

BROWN the Chief Justice and a special jury of twelve.
NOWLAND V. HUMPHREY AND ANOTHER.

This case, which, having taken up seven days, now came to a close, was an action for trespass upon a squatting run called Walhollow, in the district of Liverpool Plains.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Wild

character, there was a great mass of conflicting evidence, not only as to the acts and sayings of the litigants and their servants, but as to the acts and sayings of all those parties through whom each of them claimed up to the time that the station was first occupied, many years ago. The great bulk of this evidence was such as would be scarcely intelligible without reference to a map of the *locus in quo*, and such also as would be uninteresting to any others than the litigants themselves or their connections. The question for determination here, and to which this conflicting testimony was to be applied, was whether the parties had made any discovery of exclusive possession, and a continuity of such possession to the time of commencing this suit.

His Honor, in his charge to the jury, directed them as to the principles of law by which claims of the nature here in question—resting on possessory titles—were to be decided upon. The charge of the learned Judge in this respect was substantially the same as in all cases of this nature—the principal questions left to the jury being whether there had been a prior possession in the defendant or his party brought in, whether the same was exclusive, whether the possession had been exclusive? Whether there had been any abandonment of those possessory rights, either actual or constructive? Whether there had been trespasses by the defendants, and if so, to what extent? His Honor also left it open to the jury to find a verdict for trespasses on a part of the *locus in quo* only, if they

convinced that the evidence made out a case of action as against the plaintiff, that the plaintiff had no cause of action as to the remainder.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues, damages £2150.

Before Mr. Justice Tennyson and a jury of four.
JURY: ROBERT W. SMITH, ESQ.

This was an action for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, to which the latter had pleaded general issue.

Mr. Meymott appeared for the plaintiff (who used *in forma pauperis*), and Mr. Dalley for the defendant. The plaintiff swore that he had advanced £150 to the defendant, in various small sums; part of this, however, he admitted to have been repaid him, but he did not claim a balance of £53 7s. 3d. The defendant, on the other hand, contradicted this evidence, most fully declaring that she had never borrowed one shilling of him, and that this demand was first set up as a counter claim by her, after she had been removed from the board and lodging. The plaintiff swore that £45 of the money had been borrowed in order to be transmitted to Auckland by one McLeod for the redemption of his wife, and that she had repaid him. Mr. McLeod declared he had heard the defendant admit having borrowed this money from the plaintiff, but

his account of what passed was very confused and was not supported by any of the witnesses. The defendant and her brother, The money thus transmitted, it was said, was earned by Thomas Quin himself. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

HOLLAND V. THOMAS QUIN.

This also was an action for money lent, to which the general issue had been pleaded.

Mr. Maymott appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dalley for the defendant.

Plaintiff claimed £45 as having been lent to defendant and her brother, saddle, harness, and the covering of a cart,—defendant having been, at this time, a hawker. The defendant admitted, on cross-examination, that he had been examined as a witness in the case of the Ballinacra Bank robbery, but he refused to say whether he had seen the defendant, or any evidence or appraiser after having been accused of com-

nction with the offense itself. There was nothing whatever, however, to corroborate the plaintiff's testimony.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and a jury of four.

BANKS v. JONES.

This was an action brought to recover the amount of certain commission alleged to be due to the plaintiff as the defendant's agent in the sale of some landed property. The defendant, by his plea, denied having made any contract with the plaintiff.

Mr. Leases appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case was an auctioneer and

Office. The defendant was a clerk in the said office. The defendant was the son of the plaintiff's house in Burton-street, but which was in reality the property of his mother. In December, 1866, the defendant's mother employed the plaintiff to sell this house. After trying without effect to sell the house for £2700, the plaintiff introduced a Mr. Smith, with whom a bargain was concluded for £2550. It appeared that Mrs. Jones had previously promised to pay the plaintiff whatever the property realised above £2700, the amount of a mortgage upon the property. Upon the sale being effected, Mr. Smith asked the plaintiff to give him the plaintiff £10 for his trouble. The plaintiff, however, swore that the agreement was that he was to receive £50 for his commission. Smith's evidence

INSOLVENCY COURT.
MONDAY.

BROOKS the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates. In the estate of James Rice, an adjourned examination of the books of the insolvent was held in reference to a bill of sale given by him, in April, to his brother, Henry Rice, and the meeting adjourned until the 15th instant, to enable insolvent to file a schedule as required.

In the estate of James L. Michael, a second meeting. One debt was proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 27th instant.

In the estate of John Mackenzie, a special meeting. One claim was proved.

In the estate of George C. Tutting, and of Tutting and Co., a special meeting for proof of debts, by G. C. Tutting, the assignee, was held on the 12th inst. Mr. Wright (for Mr. Wilson, the inspector and receiver) the separate estate of Tutting) tendered an affidavit of assets amounting to £20,500 lrs., of which \$311 was claimed.

In the estate of Peter Royall, a second meeting-eight debts were proved. An application was made that sundry pictures, chemicals, &c., in the insolvent's custody as security for rent, should be returned to the landlord, the rent having been paid. Insolvent opposed the application, upon the ground that he had a further lien upon the goods for cash lent. Evidence was gone into, whereupon the court was of the opinion that the goods should be delivered to the applicant, and ordered accordingly.

STRENGTHENED.

James Simpson, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Lighted.

property, \$10; personal property, \$231 17a. ad.; outstanding debts, \$5 5c. total, \$237 26. 6d. Deficient 176 6c. Dr. Morris, official assignee.

Tuesday, 17-George W. Adams, second, 11. George Frederick Sandrock, Henry Fisher, Henry David Bury, John Welmsley Roberts, certificates, 12. 17-George W. Adams, first single, 2.

Wednesday, 18-Bernard Smith, Jr., half-past 10. William Robinson, second, 11. George Falls, simple, half past 12. George Evans, adjourned until next day.

Thursday, 19-John A. Parritt, third, 11. George W. Adams, second, 11. George Evans, adjourned until next day.

Thursday, 19.—Edward Walton, adjourned certificate, half-past 10. John Kalecki, first, 11. Mabel Cadden, single, half-past 11. Henry Fisher, special, for proof of deb't, half-past 2.

Friday, 20.—George Tutton, adjourned second, 11. Bernard Symon, second, 11. Patrick Malone.

adjourned second, 12. John Garrod, adjourned
second, 12.

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